

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

New African plants.—The continuous appearance of publications dealing with new plants from Africa is an impressive illustration of the fact that it is still largely an unknown continent botanically. Moore, 21 in continuation of his "Alabastra diversa," has published 28 new species of African plants, belonging to the following families: Ericaceae (2), Asclepiadaceae (2), Scrophulariaceae (13, 7 belonging to Buchnera), Gesneraceae (1), Acanthaceae (1), Verbenaceae (5), Loranthaceae (1), Euphorbiaceae (2).—J. M. C.

Tropical American plants.—BLAKE²² has revised the American species of *Homalium* (Flacourtiaceae), a genus valued for its timber trees and one that has been puzzling to taxonomists. He recognizes 19 species, 11 of which are described as new. In the second paper cited, 13 new species are described, chiefly shrubs or trees collected in Bahia, Brazil, and Colombia in connection with a general survey of the timber resources.—J. M. C.

New names.—MACBRIDE²³ has given a good illustration of the extensive changes of names necessary to conform to the international rules of botanical nomenclature. In reviewing portions of the Leguminosae, he has published 97 new combinations and 9 new names. In the second paper cited, which deals with miscellaneous families, 28 new combinations are published.—J. M. C.

New species of Vernonia.—In studying the tribe Vernonieae for presentation in *North American Flora*, GLEASON²⁴ has discovered 6 new species and 9 new varieties. He has also segregated *V. lepidota* Griseb. as a new genus (*Ekmania*).—J. M. C.

²¹ Moore, Spencer L., Alabastra diversa. XXXI. 1. Miscellanea Africana. Jour. Botany 57:212-219, 244-251. 1919.

²² BLAKE, S. F., The genus *Homalium* in America. Contrib. U.S. Nat. Herb. **20**:221-225. 1919.

^{——,} New South American spermatophytes collected by H. M. Curran. *Idem.* 237-245. 1919.

²³ MACBRIDE, J. F., Notes on certain Leguminosae. Contrib. Gray Herb. N.S. no. 59. 1–27. 1919.

^{-----,} Reclassified or new spermatophytes. Idem. 28-39. 1919.

²⁴ GLEASON, H. A., Taxonomic studies in *Vernonia* and related genera. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **46**: 235-252. 1919.